Seventy Years of Brilliant Leadership

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**On the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea**

Pyongyang, DPRK

**“The history of the WPK is the history of the great revolutionary activities of the President who founded it, as well as of the General who brilliantly carried forward the President’s ideology and cause.”**

**Kim Jong Un**

The Workers' Party of Korea organizes and guides all victories of the Korean people.

Looking back upon its 70-year history, the Korean people extend the noblest greetings to it, which has embraced them, indicated the road ahead of them and led them to victory.

The 70 years of the WPK, a source of the greatest dignity, prestige and glory for the Korean people, is a new era of national prosperity borne by a great ideology and a history of victory after victory secured by unexcelled leadership.

This brilliant history noteworthy in the 5 000-year-long history of the Korean nation affords eloquent testimony and excellent answer to the guiding ideology of the WPK.

Like a locomotive that can run only on a railway track, a party, the locomotive of a revolution, can take its first step only when it has a correct ideology, and advance forcefully under the banner of that ideology.

The guiding ideology of the WPK, the invincible banner of the Korean revolution, is the great Juche idea.

The one and only weapon for the Korean revolution, which started from nothing, was the Juche idea.

For nearly a century from the 1920s, when it held high the Juche idea amid the turbid stream of worship of big countries, national nihilism and factional strife, until today, the Korean revolution could register only success because it has been guided by the Juche idea. And the WPK could secure only victory without experiencing any failure or frustration on the long and arduous road of the revolution because it has maintained the Juche idea as its definite guiding ideology in the whole course of leading the Korean revolution and resolved all problems independently and creatively.

By dint of the immortal Juche idea, the WPK has carried out in its own fashion, in the most correct way and in the shortest period the tasks of the revolution of several stages and a great number of social and political changes, which could not be implemented with conventional views and by conventional methods.

As it has set forth impeccable lines, strategies and tactics in every period and every stage of the revolution and gave seasoned leadership, the Korean army and people could emerge victorious in two rounds of revolutionary war and reconstruction, two stages of social revolution and protracted socialist construction, following straightforward the road of achieving national prosperity, and consistently maintain the principle of independence in achieving national reunification and carrying on relationship with other countries.

The WPK's line of Songun revolution that embodies the Juche idea has made it possible to defend the country's national sovereignty and the socialist cause amid the present worldwide upheavals and imperialist arbitrariness.

The line of Songun revolution, which regards military affairs as the most important of all state affairs, has made it possible for Korea to surmount the manifold difficulties and challenges and start building a thriving nation and for the WPK to grow stronger in the face of tribulations of history, to develop into an invincible political General Staff of the Juche revolution.

The victories won by the WPK have been those of the Juche idea and of its greatness and validity.

The Juche idea is a people-first principle.

All the policies of the WPK that embody the idea centred on the masses reflect the people's aspirations and demands, and regard their interests as being primary and absolute.

The WPK has formed an inseparable organic whole with the people. The relationship between the WPK, which exists for the people, respects them and loves them, and the people can be likened to that between a mother and her children, who look after one another and share destiny. This relationship, which others can never realize or copy, could be achieved only by the WPK, a Juche-oriented party.

This is another secret of the WPK's victorious advance guided by a great ideology.

The WPK's history is also a history of the pure cause of the Juche revolution, a history guaranteed by steadfast inheritance of the ideology.

Only a party that is guided by an outstanding ideology and is capable of carrying it forward in its entirety can create a great history and carry it on.

Succession of its great ideology is the WPK's feature that can never change in any adversity. Whenever changes of generations took place and whenever trials cropped up, the WPK has held higher the banner of Juche and defended it; it has developed this ideology as required by the developing revolution, continuously leaving glorious records in the annals of history.

The WPK has been able to advance and achieve one victory after another by dint of ideology because it has been led by great ideo-theoreticians and outstanding leaders of the revolution.

Juche is a Korean word which people all over the world speak with a feeling of attachment and affection, and the Juche idea is a revolutionary ideology in the era of independence, which President Kim Il Sung, founder of the WPK, authored and fully applied into revolutionary practice.

By creating the Juche idea, he showed the masses of the people a correct way to shape their destiny independently and built a new, revolutionary party, guided by the Juche idea.

General Kim Jong Il formulated this idea into an integrated system of idea, theory and methodology and developed it into Kimilsungism. He then proclaimed that modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism was the highest programme of the WPK.

Kim Jong Un, the current supreme leader, has ensured that Kim Jong Il, who developed the WPK into a motherly party that serves the masses of the people shouldering their destiny and into an invincible party with high organizing and fighting efficiency, is held high as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK, and proclaimed that Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is the guiding ideology of the WPK and that modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is the highest programme of the WPK.

The history of the WPK is the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il, who led the WPK along the road resplendent with victory and glory and indicated the road ahead of mankind by authoring and developing an outstanding ideology of the era of independence.

Their lifetime motto was "The people are my God."

Regarding it as his lifetime motto to serve the people as he would do with the great leaders, Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the WPK, is applying it in practice.

This is the secret of the unqualified support and absolute trust of the Korean people the WPK enjoys, and this truth will remain unchanged for ever.

As long as it is guided by the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, the WPK will always emerge victorious.

# To Accomplish the Cause of Building a Juche-oriented Party

On October 10, Juche 34 (1945), the WPK proclaimed its founding.

But the start of its founding can be traced back to the 1920s. In those days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the national liberation movement in Korea was in a state of virtual collapse owing to the harsh suppression by the Japanese imperialists and the scramble for power and factional strife among independence movement champions steeped in worship of big countries and dogmatism.

Putting an end to this state of stagnation and darkness and holding high the banner of independence, the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), a new type of organization, was formed on October 17, Juche 15 (1926). Though formed in a simply-furnished room with under-floor heating, but no platform, the DIU's fighting programme became the basis of the programme of the WPK, the principle of independence the DIU advanced became the principle for building the WPK and its activities, and the revolutionaries of a new generation the DIU began to bring up became the backbone for the founding of the WPK.

As the guiding ideology and line of the Korean revolution and the policy of building a party were provided by Kim Il Sung in the days between the forming of the DIU and the convening of the Kalun meeting, the leading core of the revolution was trained, the broad sections of the masses, including young people and students, were brought to their awareness for the anti-Japanese struggle, and several revolutionary organizations were formed.

On the basis of this, Kim Il Sung formed the Society for Rallying Comrades, the first party organization and the genesis of the WPK, in Kalun on July 3, Juche 19 (1930).

With this organization as the parent body, a similar organization was formed in the Onsong area in early October that year, and later many primary party organizations were formed in armed units and in the east Manchurian and northern border areas along the Tuman River. The work of forming party organizations gained momentum after the launch of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, culminating in the formation of the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in May Juche 23 (1934).

In accordance with the policy advanced by Kim Il Sung at the Nanhutou meeting in February Juche 25 (1936), the struggle to lay down the party's organizational and ideological foundations was waged full steam, resulting in the formation of the Homeland Party Working Committee, Changbai County Party Committee and other party organizations in the vast area of Manchuria, northern border area in Korea and other areas in Korea. With the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front body in Korea, in May Juche 25 (1936), a mass foundation was provided for the founding of a party of a Juche type, and the cause of party building greeted a new era under Kim Il Sung's unified leadership.

The organizational and ideological foundations and revolutionary traditions for party building created in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle made it possible to launch the work of founding a party immediately after the country's liberation.

On returning to the country after achieving the cause of national liberation, Kim Il Sung felt that it was a matter of urgency to illuminate a true path for building a new Korea at the earliest possible date and found a party, the General Staff of revolution, in the acute situation that prevailed with the division of the country into the north and south. He ensured that party organizations were formed in various parts of the country and, after making full preparations, formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea on October 10, Juche 34 (1945). In line with the demands of the developing reality, the Communist Party merged itself with the New Democratic Party, another party of the working masses, in August Juche 35 (1946), and proclaimed the founding of the Workers' Party, thus becoming a unified, mass-based party capable of rallying not only the working class but other broad sections of the working masses into a political force and enlisting them. Later, the workers' parties existing in the north and south of Korea with identical guiding ideology and organizing principle were merged, developing into the Workers' Party of Korea.

According to the unanimous wish of all the WPK members, Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Having first founded the WPK after Korea's liberation, Kim Il Sung, amid the prevailing complicated and difficult situation, put forward the WPK's lines of building regular armed forces and people's government, and wisely led the efforts to implement them, thus making it possible to conduct the building of a new Korea without twists and turns under the WPK's leadership.

The agrarian and other democratic reforms were carried out successfully in a short period and such historic events as the building of the Korean People's Army, a regular armed force, and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place in succession in Juche 37 (1948). This enabled the WPK to secure its leadership position in all fields of the revolution and construction and enhance its functions and role to the maximum as befits a ruling party, thereby accumulating rich experience in party building.

The cause of founding a party of a Juche type, which had struck its roots in the DIU and had been carried on consistently in the protracted course of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was thus accomplished with credit. It is an undying exploit in that it ushered in an era of independence and a new history of prosperity for the Korean nation, as well as set a brilliant example of building a revolutionary party.

Japanese imperialists putting down the anti-Japanese movement of the Korean people

Japanese imperialists plundering Korea of its natural resources

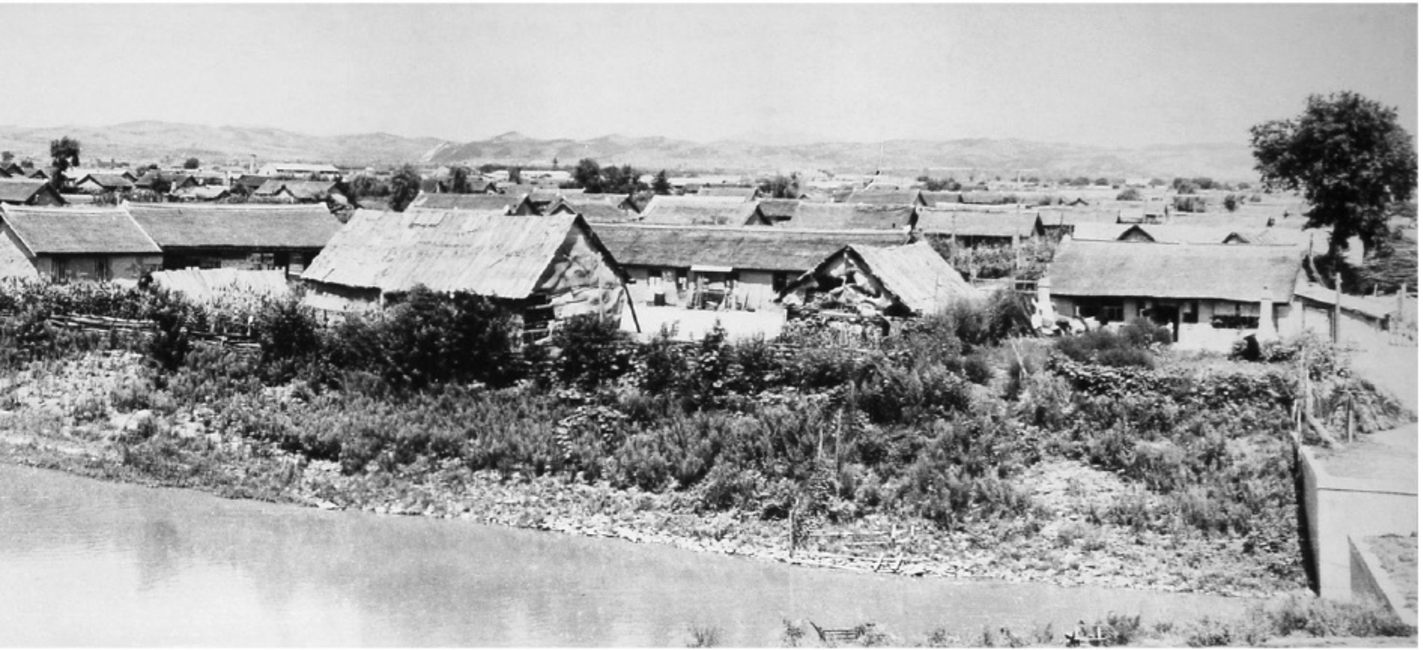
Japan began to establish its colonial dominion over Korea after the conclusion of the Ulsa Five-Point Treaty in 1905, and reduced the latter to its colony after the forcible concluding of the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty in 1910.

In this way, at the outset of the 20th century Korea, with its long history, rich natural resources and beautiful mountains and rivers, turned into a living hell under the military occupation by Japan.

By establishing a barbaric system of rule by gendarmerie and police, the Japanese imperialists shut the ears and mouths of the Korean people and bound them hand and foot. All political and academic organizations founded by Koreans were disbanded.

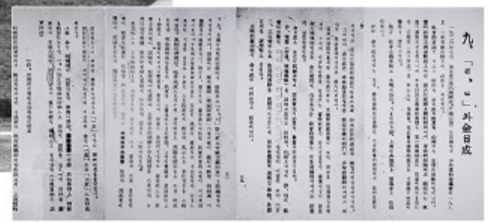
The Korean Communist Party that had been founded in April 1925 ceased its existence in 1928 owing to the repression by the Japanese imperialists and the factional strife in its high echelon.

Korea, writhing in agony of national distress, was eagerly anticipating the emergence of a genuine leader of the people and a new-type revolutionary vanguard organization that could save the destiny of the nation.



Huadian, China

The house where Kim Il Sung presided at a meeting of the members of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU)



A publication on the formation of the DIU and its activities

The DIU, which would serve as a root for the founding of a Juche-type revolutionary party, was a fruition of the extraordinary will and exploration of Kim Il Sung in his teens and his high sense of responsibility and devoted efforts for the Korean revolution. He embarked on the road of the revolution in his early years shouldering the destiny of his country, which was plunged into the depth of crisis. He keenly realized that Korea could never be liberated through the preceding nationalist and communist movements, whose champions, in disregard of the destiny of their nation, had been engaged in factional strife to take hegemony in these movements and, steeped in worship of big countries and dogmatism, made a mess of the independence movement. Studying the theories and experiences of the international labour movement, he tried hard to find a new, true road of the Korean revolution, and at last with a firm conviction that the Korean people should wage the Korean revolution by their efforts, authored the Juche idea. The first Juche-type party organization he formed brought a new phase in founding a revolutionary party that would usher in a new era of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Kim Hyok

Cha Kwang Su

Choe Chang Gol

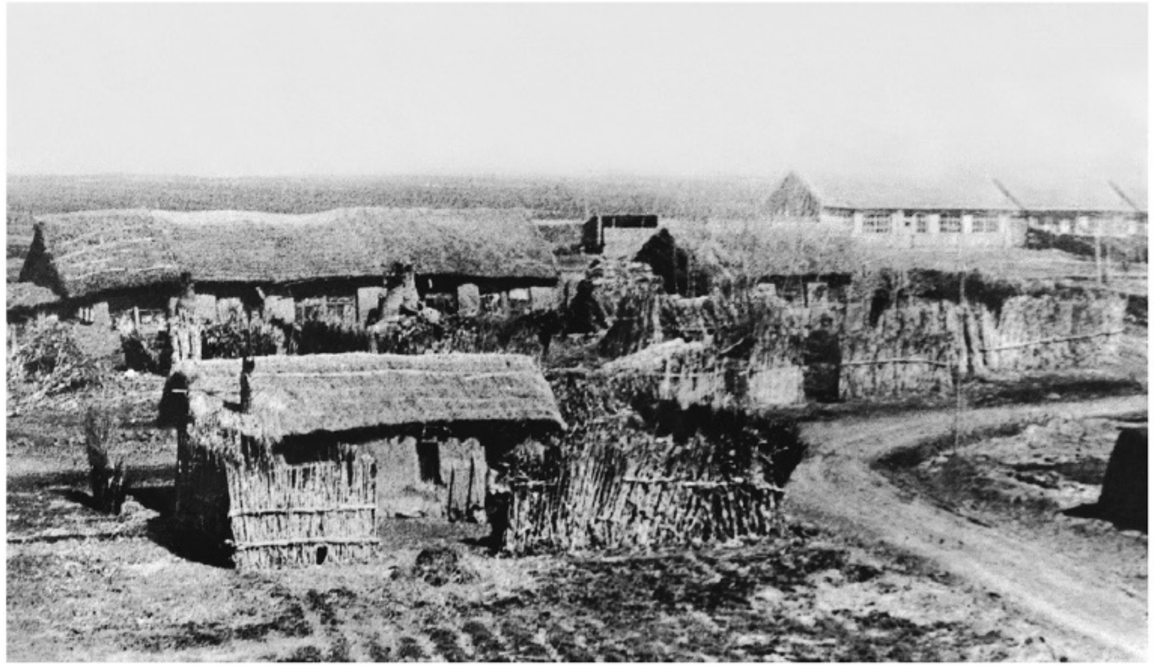
Kim Won U

Kye Yong Chun

Pak Kun Won

Members of the first party organization

The report to the Kalun meeting and Bolshevik, the organ of the first party organization



Jiajiatun village where the historic Kalun meeting was held and the first party organization was formed

**Kim Il Sung** in the days of organizing the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army



**In the course of this reorganization (reorganizing the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army), the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was established as a new party guidance body. The party committee was entrusted with the onerous task of giving guidance to local party organizations as well as those in the army.**

**Kim Il Sung**

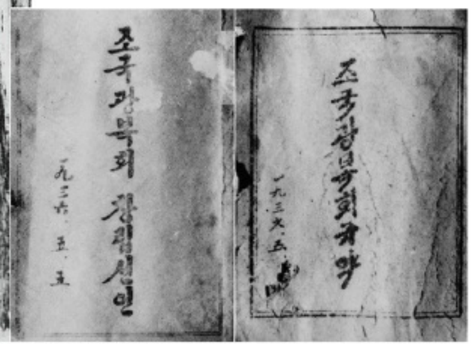
## Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Division party committee | County party committee | Changbai County Party Committee | East Manchurian Party Working Committee | Homeland Party Working Committee |
| Regiment committee | District committee | District committee | | Area committee |
| Company cell | Cell | Cell | Cell | Cell |
| Platoon sub-cell (Group) | Sub-cell (Group) | Sub-cell (Group) | Sub-cell (Group) | Sub-cell (Group) |

**Kim Il Sung with the officers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA)**

Trees bearing the slogans about the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF)

Materials on the expansion of the party and ARF organizations



The Inaugural Declaration and Rules of the ARF

**Kim Il Sung among the KPRA soldiers**

The log cabin in the Komsan Secret Camp where Kim Il Sung presided at a meeting of the Homeland Party Working Committee

Pochonbo at the time of the battle

The site where Kim Il Sung commanded the Battle of Pochonbo

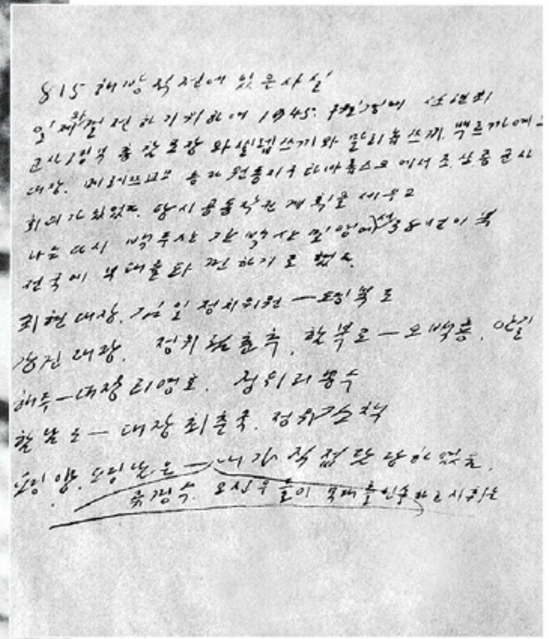
The fort and police substation in Pochonbo attacked by the KPRA

Japanese troops defeated in the battles of Pochonbo and Jiansanfeng

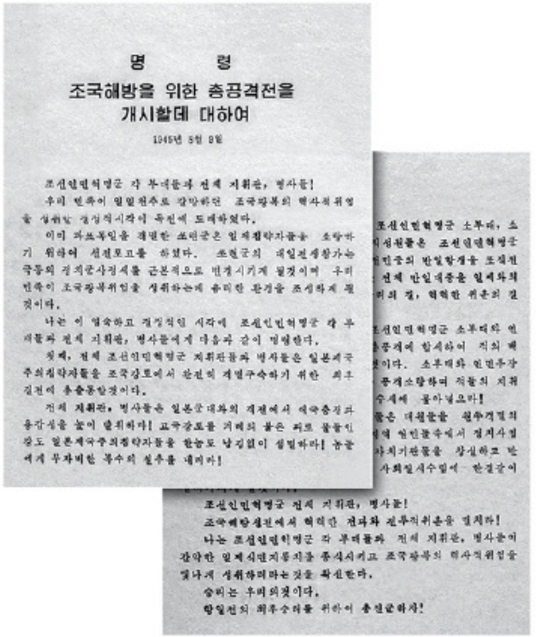
Soldiers of the KPRA

The KPRA soldiers making full preparations for action

The KPRA soldiers conducting intensive training on the eve of the operations for the final offensive to liberate Korea



Kim Il Sung's note on the operations for the final offensive to liberate Korea



명 령

조국해방을 위한 총공격전을
개시할데 대하여

1945년 8월 9일

조선인민혁명군 각 부대들과 전체 지휘관, 병사들!

우리 민족이 일본침략자들의 식민지통치를 종식시키고 조국광복의 역사적위업을 실현할 결정적시각이 목전에 도래하였다.

이미 파쇼독일을 격멸한 쏘련군은 일제침략자들을 소탕하기 위하여 선전포고를 하였다. 쏘련군의 대일전개始가는 극동의 정치군사정세를 근본적으로 변경시키게 될것이며 우리 인민의 조국광복위업을 실현하는데 유리한 환경을 조성하게 될것이다.

나는 이 엄숙하고 결정적인 시각에 조선인민혁명군 각 부대들과 전체 지휘관, 병사들에게 다음과 같이 명령한다.

첫째, 전체 조선인민혁명군 지휘관들과 병사들은 일본제국주의침략자들을 조국강토에서 완전히 격멸구축하기 위한 최후결전의 총공격전에 들어가라!

전체 지휘관, 병사들은 일본군대와의 결전에서 대담성과 용감성을 높이 발휘하라! 교두보를 지키는 싸움은 피로 물들인 장도 일본제국주의침략자들을 한놈도 남김없이 섬멸하라! 놈들에게 무자비한 복수의 철추를 내리라!

조선인민혁명군 전체 지휘관, 병사들!

조국해방전선에서 혁혁한 전과와 전투적위훈을 떨치라!

나는 조선인민혁명군 각 부대들과 전체 지휘관, 병사들이 잔악한 일제식민지통치를 종식시키고 조국광복의 역사적위업을 빛나게 실현하려는 것을 확신한다.

승리는 우리의것이다.

항일전의 최후승리를 위하여 총공격하자!

Kim Il Sung's orders on launching a general offensive to liberate Korea

The Arch of Triumph erected at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang to commemorate forever Kim Il Sung's triumphant return after liberating Korea

**Kim Il Sung** making a speech at the mass rally held in Pyongyang to welcome his triumphant return (October 1945)

The building where Kim Il Sung proclaimed the founding of the party and historic relics associated with his exploits

**Kim Il Sung discussing the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea (December 1945)**

**Kim Il Sung** delivering a speech before the delegates of youth organizations (September 1946)

**Kim Il Sung** presiding at the inaugural congress of the democratic youth organization of South Phyongan Province (November 1945)

The Workers' Party of Korea paid special attention to developing the youth movement: the Democratic Youth League of North Korea was formed in January Juche 37 (1946) as a mass organization to unite democracy-aspiring young people from all walks of life around the Party, and various social organizations involving broad sections of the masses were formed. In June Juche 38 (1949) the pan-national Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea was formed in Pyongyang. Under the leadership of the WPK the Korean people further stepped up building a new Korea and realizing the country's reunification by the concerted efforts of the entire nation.

**Kim Il Sung** presiding at a meeting of representatives of democratic political parties and public organizations in north Korea (July 1946)

Peasants sowing seeds in the land distributed to them after the agrarian reform

Working people supporting the laws on nationalization of major industries and sex equality

**Kim Il Sung** attending a rally of working people in Pyongyang held to welcome the enforcement of the labour law

The Korean People's Army, a regular armed force of Korea

**Kim Il Sung delivering a speech at the military parade of the Korean People's Army, a regular revolutionary armed force (February 1948)**

**Kim Il Sung presiding at the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea (April 1948)**

Pyongyang mass rally held in support of the north-south joint conference

South Korean people staging a demonstration against the separate elections forced by the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee puppet clique of south Korea

The Monument to the United Front erected in commemoration of the historic north-south joint conference

**Kim Il Sung in the conference hall of the office of the People's Committee of North Korea (February 1947)**

Pyongyang citizens marching in celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Il Sung

Korean residents in Japan celebrating the establishment of the DPRK government

Meeting of representatives of the south Korean people held to elect deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly

Kim Il Sung making a report to the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea (August 1946)

The hall where the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea attended by Kim Il Sung was held (August 1946)

# Leading the Fatherland Liberation War to Victory (1950-1953)

As long as there are the Party, government, army and people, we can defeat any aggressors, however formidable they might be, and we will emerge victorious—this was the faith and courage cherished by Kim Il Sung, when Korea faced a life-and-death crisis owing to the war of aggression the US imperialists and their south Korean puppet clique started on the early morning of June 25, 1950.

Korea was too young to be a match for the allied forces of the United States and its 15 vassal states, south Korea and militarist Japan. It was only two years after it established its government and a regular army. It was a confrontation of an ill-balanced strength, unprecedented in the world history of war.

The Korean people, however, were not daunted, and rose up with determination in the sacred war of national defence, true to their leader Kim Il Sung's appeal, **"Everything for Victory in the War!"**

What they believed in was the WPK, the banner of their victory, which struck its roots and was developed during the anti-Japanese revolution.

From the first day of the outbreak of the war, the WPK reorganized its work to suit the wartime conditions, ensured that all Party organizations and members enhanced their role and strengthened revolutionary discipline in it, so that all human and material resources could be mobilized to the maximum for victory in the war.

It promptly established within it a well-knit organizational system so as to orient all Party work to implementing the orders of the Military Commission headed by Kim Il Sung and make its organizations conduct organizational and political work in a flexible way.

As a result, an immediate counteroffensive was launched, Seoul was liberated within three days after the war broke out, a brilliant example of modern encircling warfare was set in the battle to liberate Taejon, the home front was stabilized and successes were achieved on the front one after another; these were all attributable to Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented military strategy and tactics and his outstanding art of command, as well as the absolute trust of the entire army and people in the WPK and their faithfulness to its leadership.

The timely and revolutionary measures the WPK took at every stage of the war inspired the service personnel and people to perform unparalleled mass heroism in the war.

With an insight into the need to strengthen Party leadership over the Korean People's Army, Kim Il Sung, while reviewing the second stage of the war, took measures to set up Party organizations and political organs in the KPA at a meeting of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee held in October Juche 39 (1950).

Accordingly, cultural departments at all levels in the army were reorganized into political departments, and Party organizations, whose terminal ones were cells in the companies, set up in all units of the KPA. This marked a radical turn in providing unified leadership of the WPK in the military field and developing the KPA into the army of the WPK and the revolution both in name and reality.

What is fundamental in Party leadership is to make a scientific analysis, based on its guiding ideology, of the situation prevailing in every period, put forward timely and correct lines and policies, strategies and tactics at its meetings and enlist all the people in the struggle to implement them.

Despite the grim wartime circumstances, Kim Il Sung visited the Ragwon Machine Factory and many other places in the rear and attended general membership meetings of Party cells. Though he was very busy carrying the heavy burdens of the war, he paid great attention to strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically by convening several plenary meetings of the WPK Central Committee and even personally preparing reports to them.

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK held in December Juche 39 (1950) put forward as an especially important task to establish rigid discipline within the Party in keeping with the wartime circumstances and strengthen the Party's unity in ideology and purpose.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee held in November Juche 40 (1951) brought about a rapid qualitative growth of Party ranks, and the Fifth Plenary Meeting held in December Juche 41 (1952) proved an important occasion for tempering the Party spirit of the WPK members. These meetings that put forward in good time correct policies and lines for achieving victory in the war are recorded in the history of the development of the WPK.

The KPA fought with such Juche-oriented military tactics created by Kim Il Sung as movements of anti-aircraft and anti-tank teams and positional defence warfare by relying on tunnels, thus defeating the numerically and technically superior imperialist enemy by political and ideological and strategic and tactical superiority.

Under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, iron-willed brilliant commander, who defeated two imperialist powers in one generation, and the WPK, the Korean people defeated the US imperialist aggressors and safeguarded with honour the freedom and independence of their country, thereby demonstrating the mettle of heroic Korea to the whole world.

This eloquently proves that a strong party makes a country, though small in territory and population, as well as its government and people strong, and that the DPRK will always emerge victorious as long as it is led by the WPK.

A plan mapped out by the US imperialists in 1949 for invading north Korea

US imperialists reviewing the plan of an aggressive war in south Korea after working it out

The United States commenced its preparations for a war of aggression in Korea from the first day it set its foot on south Korea after the Second World War.

With an eye to turning south Korea into a military base for unleashing a new war, the US formed the south Korean puppet army and increased its troops systematically. In May 1949 it saw to it that brigade-scale units of the south Korean army were reinforced into division-scale ones equipped with US-made military hardware and egged them on to openly commit acts of subversion and sabotage and armed raids against the DPRK.

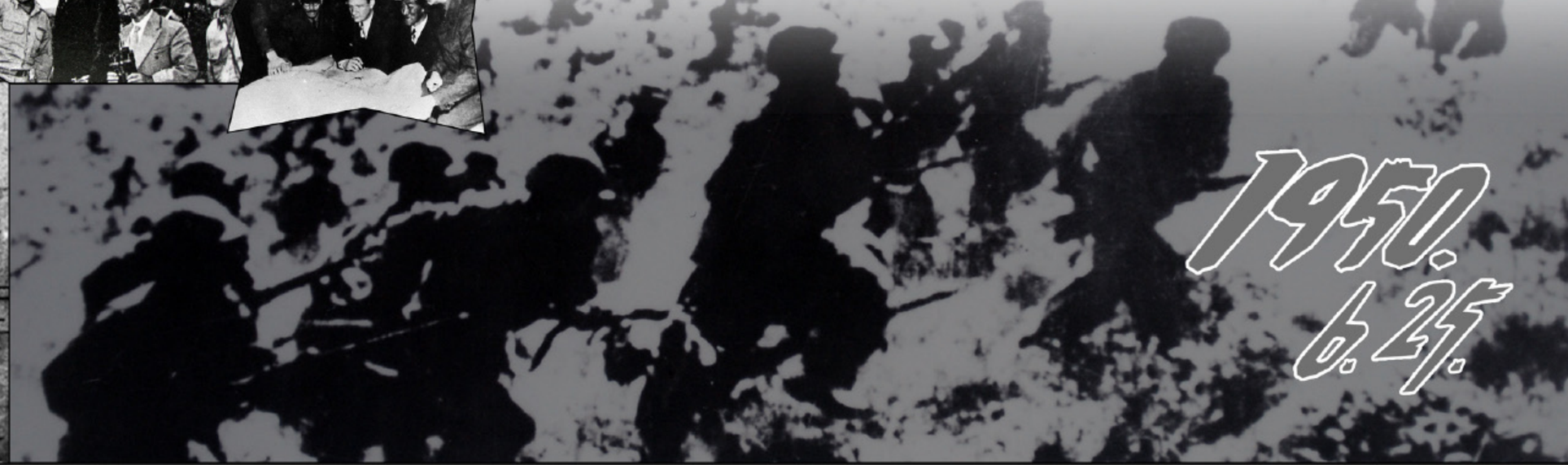
While strengthening the south Korean army, the US redeployed the aggressive troops in a concentrated way along the 38th Parallel to the advantage of the unleashing of a war.

On the other hand, it reinforced its troops in Japan and stepped up preparations for their participation in the imminent Korean war.

On June 17, 1950 Dulles, advisor of the US Department of State, visited south Korea as an envoy of President Harry Truman. Accompanied by the top brass of the American Military Advisory Group and the south Korean puppet army, he inspected the areas along the 38th Parallel to ultimately review the preparations of the war. After that he had a closed-door meeting with Syngman Rhee and ordered a sudden invasion of the northern part of Korea on June 25 that fell on Sunday.

Around that time, another secret meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan, between the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Commander of the US Forces in the Far East to discuss war provocation.

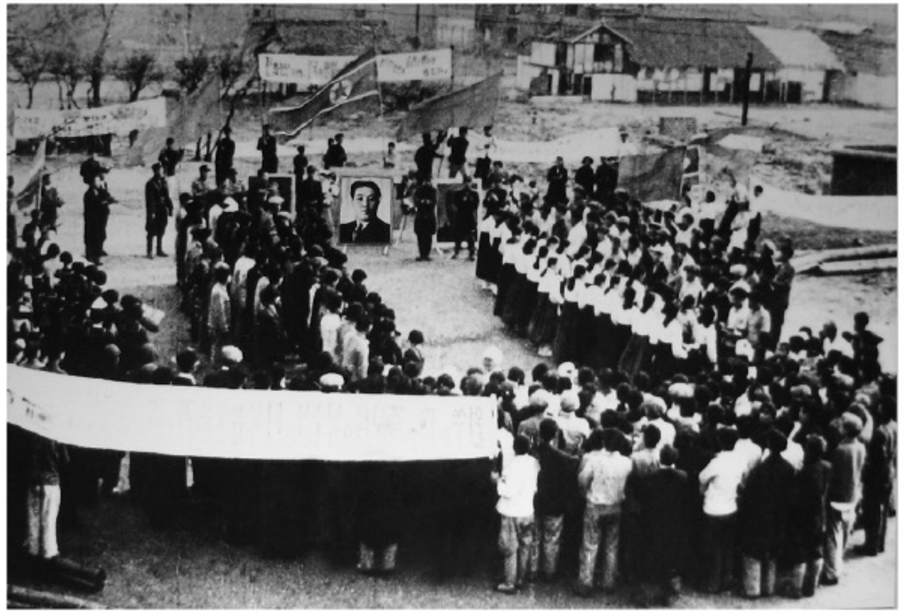
Dark clouds of the war over the Korean peninsula were formed in this way.



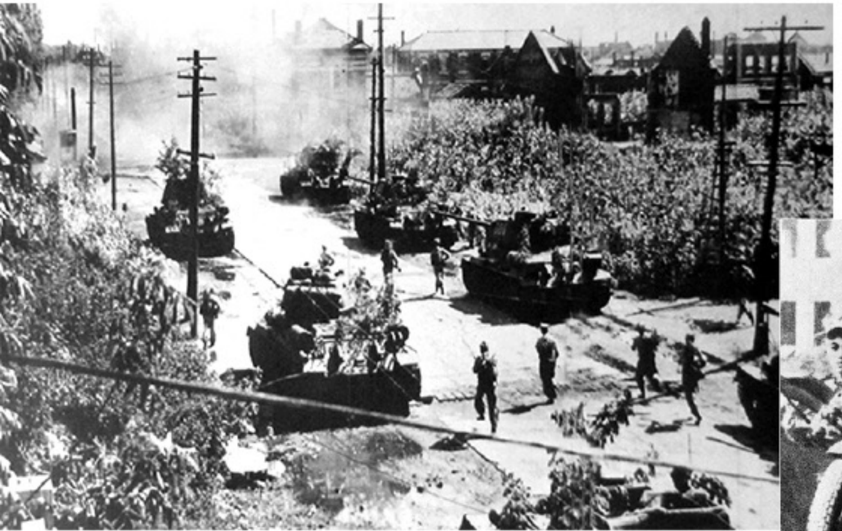
1950. 6. 25.

**Kim Il Sung delivering a radio address titled, *Go All Out for Victory in the War,* to the entire Korean people (June 1950)**





People in the northern half of Korea volunteering to fight in the front in hearty response to the radio address by Kim Il Sung



Soldiers of the Korean People's Army dashing into Seoul together with a tank unit

A mechanized unit of the KPA advancing into Taejon

Seoul citizens welcoming the KPA soldiers

Combatants of a model company of the KPA taking an oath of loyalty after being awarded the flag bearing the portrait of Kim Il Sung



Kim Il Sung ensured that the system of admission into the Party at the battlefield was introduced so as to instill matchless courage and strength in the soldiers fighting on the front.

Many heroic soldiers who had displayed bravery and self-sacrificing spirit in fierce battles were admitted into the WPK on the front, and the WPK was further consolidated.

An Yong Ae, Hero of the DPRK

## Please pay my last Party membership dues.

I deeply regret that I am dying without fulfilling my task assigned by the Party.

Send my Party membership card to the Central Committee.

And here are my last Party membership dues.

Kim Myong Je, Hero of the DPRK

## Call me a member of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I have fulfilled the pledge I made in the general membership meeting of the Democratic Youth League.

But I am regretful that I cannot fight for the Party and the leader any longer.

My last wish is that you call me a member of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live General Kim Il Sung!

**Kim Il Sung making a report to the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK (December 1950)**

The house at which Kim Il Sung stayed preparing a report to the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK

**Kim Il Sung** making a report to the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK (November 1951)

**Kim Il Sung** attending the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK (December 1952)

Teaching staff and students of the then Kim Chaek Technical College welcoming the KPA soldiers recalled from the front line to resume their studies

Master plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang worked out in the fierce flames of the war

Students going to Technical School No. 1 for Honoured Disabled Soldiers set up in the wartime

Students studying to their heart's content even in the wartime

People getting preventive injections under the free medical treatment system enforced during the war

People in the rear struggling for victory in the war

Soldiers on Height 1211 fighting the life-and-death battle after taking the pledge of loyalty to Kim Il Sung, supreme commander of the KPA

Venue of the signing of the Armistice Agreement

## Results of the Fatherland Liberation War

**Enemy loss in manpower**

**1 567 128 men killed, wounded or captured:**

405 498 US soldiers;

1 130 965 south Korean puppet soldiers;

30 665 soldiers of the US satellite states

**Enemy loss in combat and technical equipment:**

11 airplanes captured, 5 729 shot down,
6 484 damaged;

374 tanks captured, 2 690 damaged;

146 armoured vehicles captured, 45 damaged;

9 239 trucks captured, 4 111 damaged;

564 naval vessels captured, sunk or damaged;

6 321 guns of various calibres captured,
1 374 damaged;

925 152 small arms captured

US imperialism surrendered
to the heroic Korean people

**Kim Il Sung** on the rostrum of the parade of the KPA held in celebration of the eighth anniversary of national liberation (August 1953)

Columns of the Korean People's Army in the military parade demonstrating the heroic spirit they displayed in defeating the US aggressors that had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world

# Leading the Building of a Socialist Power, Independent, Self-sufficient and Self-reliant in National Defence

The history of the development of the WPK is also that of opening a new era with independence as its lifeblood.

Founded under the banner of independence, it has turned adversity into prosperity and misfortune into blessing by dint of it, thus adorning the history of the 20th century with the triumph of independence. Etched in this brilliant history is a proud course it traversed after the war: it overcame difficulties as severe as those in a war with great, courageous determination and stratagems and constantly maintained the principle of independence in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction.

The basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture advanced at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of its Central Committee held in August Juche 42 (1953), the theses published in April Juche 44 (1955) and other lines of independent character put forward by it brought about miraculous successes of carrying out the socialist revolution on the debris of war from which others said Korea would not be able to rise in a hundred years and realizing socialist industrialization in 14 years and demonstrated to the world the truthfulness of the Juche idea that the revolution in a country should be waged by its own people in keeping with its actual situation.

Thanks to the WPK's correct lines and sagacious leadership suited to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution, socialist cooperativization in the rural areas and socialist transformation of private trade and industry were accomplished in a smooth and thoroughgoing way in four to five years after the war. In this way, a socialist system was established in the DPRK.

Kim Il Sung's speech at the First Conference of the Ideological Workers of the WPK in December Juche 44 (1955) on approaching everything from the point of interests of the Korean revolution and subordinating the Party's ideological work to it by all means, marked a radical turn in eliminating the deep-rooted worship of big countries and dogmatism and establishing a Juche orientation in all spheres of the revolution and construction as well as in the ideological work, and the Third Congress of the WPK held in April Juche 45 (1956) put forward the task of intensifying socialist education in the method of influencing through positive examples and education in the revolutionary traditions while giving priority to class education. The Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee held in December Juche 45 (1956) that brought about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, gave birth to the Chollima spirit, the movement of grand Chollima march, that required taking one hundred steps when others were taking ten and running one hundred km when others were running ten; this movement later developed into the Chollima Workteam Movement.

Having shed a scientific light on the Juche-based theory of Party work with work with man as the main thing, Kim Il Sung gave on-site guidance at Chongsan-ri and Kangso County in February Juche 49 (1960), where he created the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method that are etched in the history of the WPK.

To bring about a new phase of national reunification, the WPK, at its Third Congress and on several other occasions, presented a series of proposals for independent and peaceful reunification. It also paid close attention to the development of the movement of overseas Koreans, particularly that of Koreans in Japan, ensuring the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, a Juche-type overseas compatriots' organization, and repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their socialist homeland.

The Fourth Congress of the WPK held in September Juche 50 (1961), a historic period when the unity and cohesion of the entire Party around Kim Il Sung had been achieved along with the fulfillment of laying the foundations of socialism, put forward the grand programme of completing socialist industrialization, accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and promoting all-round socialist construction.

To cope with the acute international political situation created by the Cuban Missile Crisis caused by the US imperialists and the ceaseless war games staged by the enemy, the WPK adopted a resolution on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of its Fourth Central Committee in December Juche 51 (1962), and enlisted the entire army and all the people in the effort to implement the self-defence military line, whose content was to develop the Korean People's Army into an army of cadres and modernize it, to arm all the people and fortify the whole country. Meanwhile, at its Second Conference it clarified afresh its independent policy of external activities aimed at promoting solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, and made active efforts to further exalt its international prestige and authority.

In the latter half of the 1960s when it greeted a new heyday of its development, it convened the 15th Plenary Meeting of its Fourth Central Committee in May Juche 56 (1967), to make a turning point in establishing the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire Party, the whole army and all the people in ideology and purpose based on the Juche idea.

Through the great revolutionary practice, the WPK proved that independence is the justice of history, victory of the revolution and basis for the development of fair international relations, thus ensuring the victorious advance of the Korean revolution and ushering in a new era of achieving global independence.

Industrial establishments of the DPRK that were reduced to ashes by the indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialists

The barbarous carpet bombings by the United States that were unheard of in the world history of war reduced towns and rural villages in Korea to ashes and destroyed all the sectors of the national economy.

The Korean people lost their houses and household goods, and their livelihood was severely ravaged.

They were at a loss what to reconstruct first and how to do it.

The world was deeply concerned about the severe trials facing the Korean people, wondering whether Korea would rise again.

However, no hardship and adversity could dishearten heroic Korea.

With a firm conviction that as long as there were the people, territory, Party and people's government, a new life could be built again, Kim Il Sung encouraged the entire Party, the whole army, and all the people to launch gigantic rehabilitation.

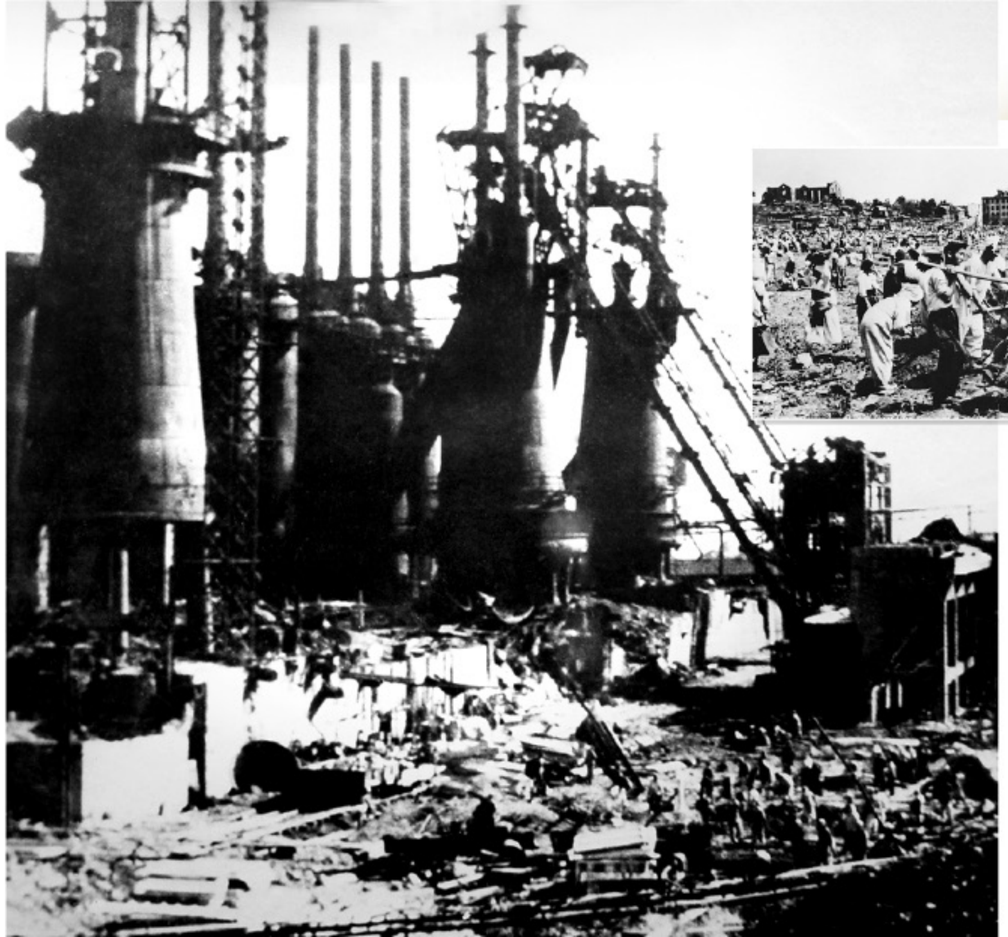
The Korean people started from scratch before the eyes of the world.

**Kim Il Sung** making a report to the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK (August 1953)

**Kim Il Sung** meeting the soldiers participating in the National Meeting of Battle Heroes (August 1953)

Korean service personnel and people engaged in postwar rehabilitation of the country they had defended at the cost of their blood





**Kim Il Sung making public the theses on the character and tasks of the Korean revolution (April 1955)**

Which way should Korea take after the war?

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the then country's specific conditions from the Juche-oriented standpoint, Kim Il Sung gave a clear-cut answer to this question in April Juche 44 (1955) in his theses on the character and tasks of the Korean revolution.

The WPK's line of stepping up socialist revolution full steam through reorganization of the economic forms along socialist lines enjoyed active support and sympathy among the public for its correctness as it proceeded from the interests of the Korean revolution.

In accordance with its policy of agricultural cooperativization through socialist transformation of the form of the rural economy before its technical transformation of agriculture, the WPK ensured that the principle of voluntariness was strictly observed with the intensification of ideological education among peasants, and the superiority of cooperative farming was demonstrated through an experimental stage and by means of practical examples.

In socialist transformation of private trade and industry, too, it took into account the specific character of the capitalist trade and industry in the country, followed the road of transforming the private capitalist traders and industrialists instead of expropriating them, and carried it out successfully by involving them in different forms of the cooperative economy.

With the completion of socialist reorganization of the relations of production in urban and rural areas in a short period of four to five years thanks to the WPK's wise leadership, an advanced socialist system where people were freed from exploitation and oppression was established in the northern half of Korea.

The first ploughing season after agricultural cooperativization

**Kim Il Sung** visiting the Kangson Steel Plant (November 1956)

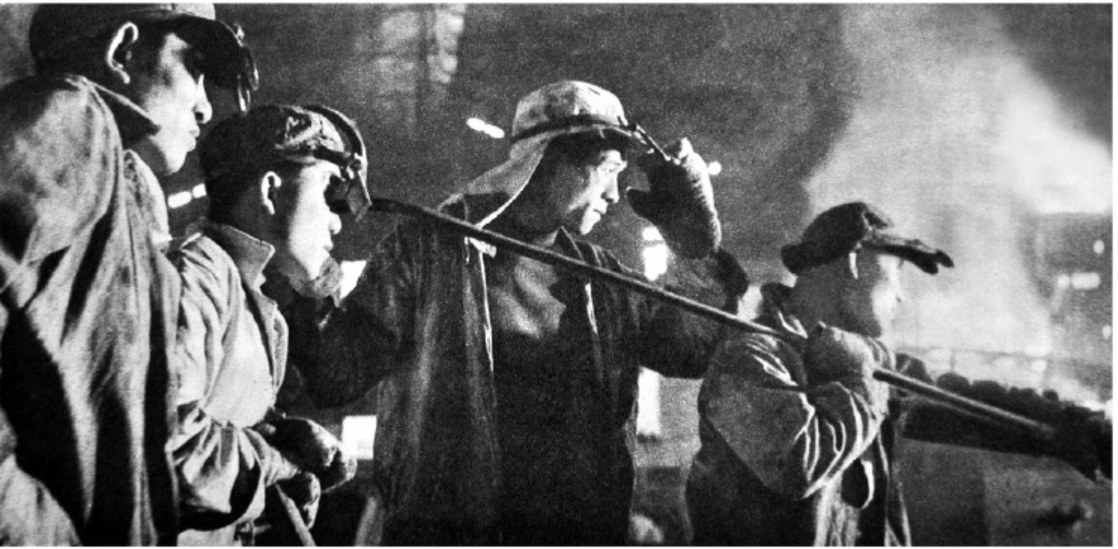
**Kim Il Sung** delivering an important speech before the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant (February 1959)

**Our Chollima Workteam Movement is a movement for making continued innovations in production and technology by fearlessly doing away with conservatism, mysticism, and all inactivity and stagnation, a historic movement for assuring the victory of new, communist thinking and ethics in the realms of ideology and morality by making a clean sweep of all depravity and backwardness inherited from the old society.**

**Kim Il Sung**

After kindling the torch of the grand Chollima march at the Kangson Steel Plant, Kim Il Sung visited it again in February Juche 48 (1959) to kindle the torch of the Chollima Workteam Movement, a mass-based movement of organically combining the collective innovation movement and human remoulding under the slogan **"One for all and all for one!"**

He presided over the First National Conference of Vanguards of the Chollima Workteam Movement in August Juche 49 (1960), and reviewed the brilliant achievements made in this movement, and instructed that the movement, conducted with a workteam as the unit, should be expanded to workshops and factories, and from the industrial sector to all fields of the economy and culture so as to bring about eye-opening realities in the country.



Kangson Steel Plant where the torch of the Chollima Workteam Movement was kindled

Textile weavers conducting the Chollima Workteam Movement

Farmers at Workteam No. 1, Chongsan Agricultural Cooperative in Kangso County, winning the title of Chollima Workteam

Jin Ung Won

Kil Hwak Sil

Ri Sin Ja

Vanguards of the Chollima Movement in the 1960s

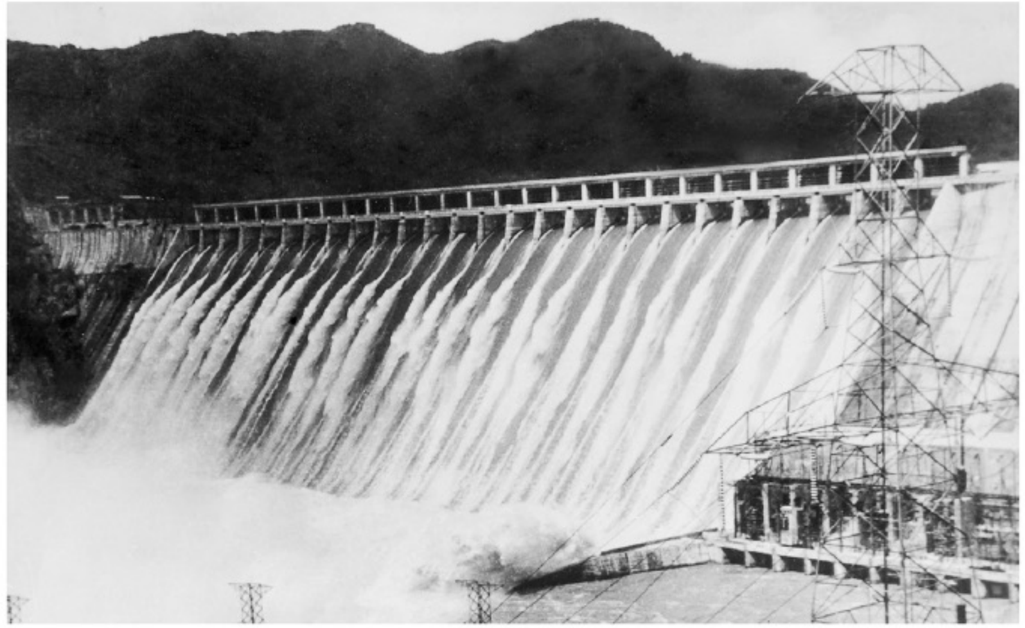
3 000-ton press manufactured by the Ryongsong Machine Plant

Workers at the Ryongsong Machine Plant completing the assembling of an 8-metre turning lathe

Launching ceremony of the large refrigerator ship Ponghwasan

The first train running on the electric track between Pyongyang and Sinuiju





Suphung Power Station, a grand power-generation base of the DPRK

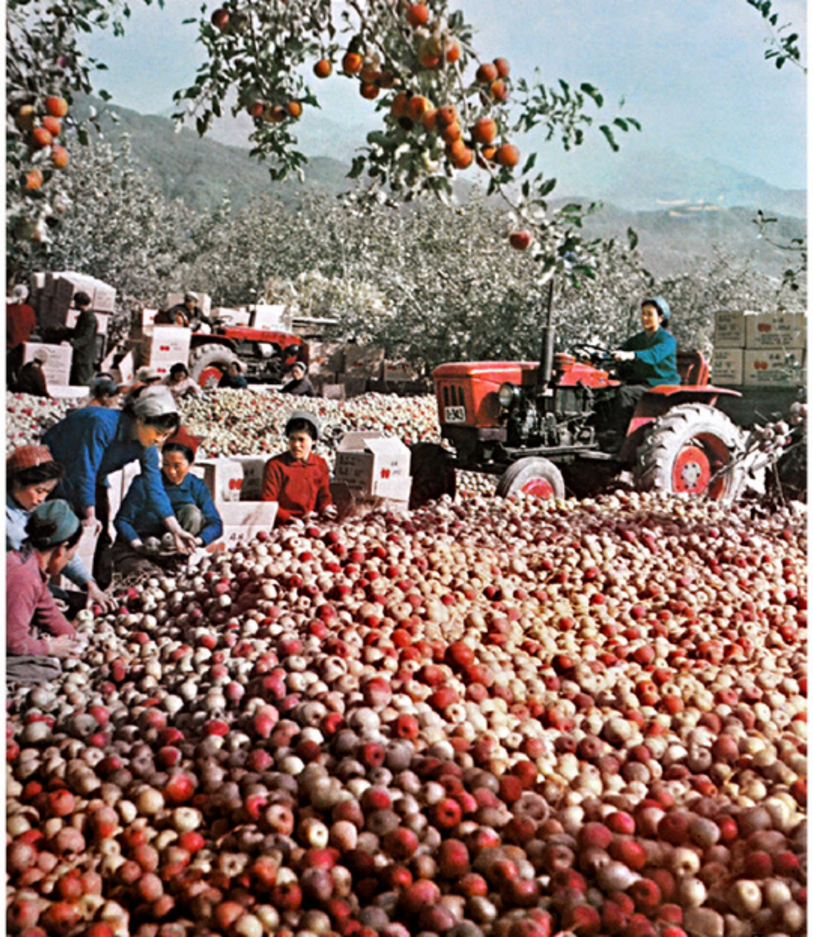
Kim Il Sung discussing farming with the peasants at Chongsan-ri, Kangso County (October 1958)

Kim Il Sung attending the general membership meeting of the Party organization of Chongsan-ri, Kangso County (February 1960)

**The essence of the Chongsanri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always visits the workplaces in order to have a good understanding of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.**

**Kim Il Sung**

Rural community transformed after the publication of the socialist rural theses



Rich harvest of apples, increased meat production

**Kim Il Sung** attending a New Year celebration by schoolchildren in Pyongyang (January 1967)

**Kim Il Sung** among the students of Nampho School of Bereaved Children (April 1960)

**Kim Il Sung presiding at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK (December 1962)**

The slogan “A match for a hundred” Kim Il Sung put forward while inspecting a KPA unit defending Mt Taedok

Service personnel striving to implement the self-defensive military line advanced by Kim Il Sung

The ship leaving Niigata Port, Japan, carrying the first batch of the Koreans in Japan returning to their homeland after their repatriation and travel to the DPRK were realized

**Kim Il Sung with the Korean children repatriated from Japan to their socialist motherland (December 1959)**

# For Modelling the Whole Society on Kimilsungism

The WPK has set a shining example in building a revolutionary party by providing a satisfactory solution to the problem of inheriting its ideology and cause.

Entering the 1970s it convened its Fifth Congress in November 1970, where it set forth the task of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—and adorned the new history of its development with brilliant successes.

Having been elected to the leadership of the WPK for the great feats he had performed for the building of the Juche-oriented Party and the development of the revolution, Kim Jong Il formulated the Juche idea created by Kim Il Sung as an integrated system of ideology, theory and method, i.e., Kimilsungism, in the historic concluding speech he made at the Third Conference of the Ideological Workers of the WPK in February 19, Juche 63 (1974).

After declaring the modelling of the whole society on Kimilsungism as the highest programme of the WPK, he held the banner of modelling the whole Party and the entire army on Kimilsungism, radically improved the WPK's organizational work and developed its ideological education with the main emphasis on the education in the monolithic ideology and in the revolutionary traditions.

The battle sites and other revolutionary sites including the Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site and Wangjaesan Revolutionary Site, as well as revolutionary museums and revolutionary history halls throughout the country were restored to their original state or refurbished so that they could render a great contribution to staunchly defending the WPK's revolutionary traditions and brilliantly carrying them forward.

Under the slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" the WPK initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and organically combined the work of remoulding people's thoughts with the collective innovation movement in the economic, cultural and defence building by applying the principle of speed campaign and ideological campaign. This ushered in a golden age of the WPK, when a fresh turn took place in all the sectors of the ideological and spiritual life and economic and cultural building of the Korean people.

Enlisting the whole Party, entire army and all the people in implementing the resolution of its Sixth Congress held in October Juche 69 (1980), which put it forward as a basic way of the revolution and construction to carry out the line of the three revolutions to the letter, the WPK conducted the education in the Juche idea in an effective way while establishing the revolutionary order of work and steel-like discipline more strictly and promoting the blood-sealed ties with the masses in order to make the single-hearted unity rock-solid.

With the firmer establishment of the system of Kim Jong Il's command over the entire KPA, the 1980s was etched in golden letters in the history of Juche-oriented army building, and the KPA developed into a revolutionary army unfailingly faithful to the WPK's leadership.

Having opened a radical phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by advancing the three principles and five-point policy in the 1970s and the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo in the 1980s, the WPK presented the Ten-Point Programme for the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country in the early 1990s, bringing about an upsurge in the struggle of all the Korean compatriots in the north, south and abroad for national reunification.

It also rendered active support to the struggle of the non-aligned and developing countries and paid close attention to establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, and other regions of the world. It hosted a world conference of journalists in July Juche 72 (1983), the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in July Juche 78 (1989) and other significant international events in Pyongyang with a view to promoting the cause of global independence.

Regarding the problem relating to the youth as the one of having a bearing on the future of socialism, the WPK directed primary concern to it during the leadership of the revolution and settled it creditably.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that Youth Day was instituted and sent a letter to young people across the country on the first Youth Day in August Juche 80 (1991), and at the Eighth Conference of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea held in February Juche 82 (1993) the Korean youth pledged to remain loyal to his leadership. This is a testimony to the result of the WPK's idea of attaching importance to young people.

In the early 1990s the DPRK took a series of hard-line measures like announcing a semi-war state throughout the country and declaring its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in order to crush the frenzied nuclear racket kicked up by the United States and defend the security and sovereignty of the country and nation, thus frustrating the enemy's machinations to strangle the DPRK and demonstrating to the world the WPK's confidence in sure victory and unyielding will.

Under the banner of the programme for modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism the WPK realized oneness in ideology, which the world political history has never seen, ensuring victorious advance of the revolution and construction and laying a basic cornerstone for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

That Kim Jong Il started working at the Central Committee of the WPK on June 19, Juche 53 (1964) after graduating from Kim Il Sung University was a great political event that signalled a new turn in the building and activities of the WPK.

Having already learned about its work, he gave a classic definition in his talk to officials on June 20 that the main thing in the WPK's work and activities was to establish Kim Il Sung's ideological system thoroughly. After that a well-knit work system and order were established throughout the Party of transmitting Kim Il Sung's instructions to the masses in time, taking measures for carrying them out and reviewing the result of their implementation, and the groundwork was laid for conducting Party work in keeping with his ideas and intentions.

Having acclaimed another great leader in the history of its building, the WPK ushered in an era of carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche.

**Kim Jong Il working at the Central Committee of the WPK (February 1970)**

Angling site at Mupho where Kim Jong Il contemplated the programme of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism

**Kim Jong Il making a concluding speech at the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK (February 1974)**

**Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il looking round the Samjiyon area in Ryanggang Province (June 1972)**

Members of the expedition group touring the battle sites of the anti-Japanese war

**Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il visiting the then Korean February 8 Film Studio (October 1971)**

Contemporary masterpieces created under the guidance of the WPK

Revolutionary operas that ushered in a heyday of the Juche-oriented art

**Kim Jong Il instilling in the KPA sailors matchless courage and pluck (August 1973)**

**Kim Jong Il listening to an operations officer of the KPA about an operations plan (June 1975)**

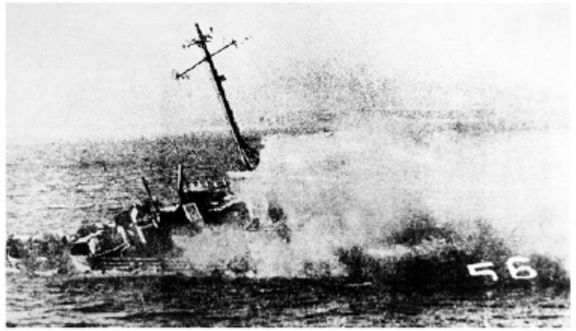
Crew of the *Pueblo*, a US armed spy ship, seized by the heroic Korean People's Army, and a letter of apology presented in acknowledgement of their acts of espionage

The *Pueblo* on display at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

The pilot of a US helicopter shot down by the KPA

US helicopter captured while being engaged in the acts of espionage after intruding into the territorial airspace of the DPRK

Escort ship PCE-56 that intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK before it was sunk by the KPA

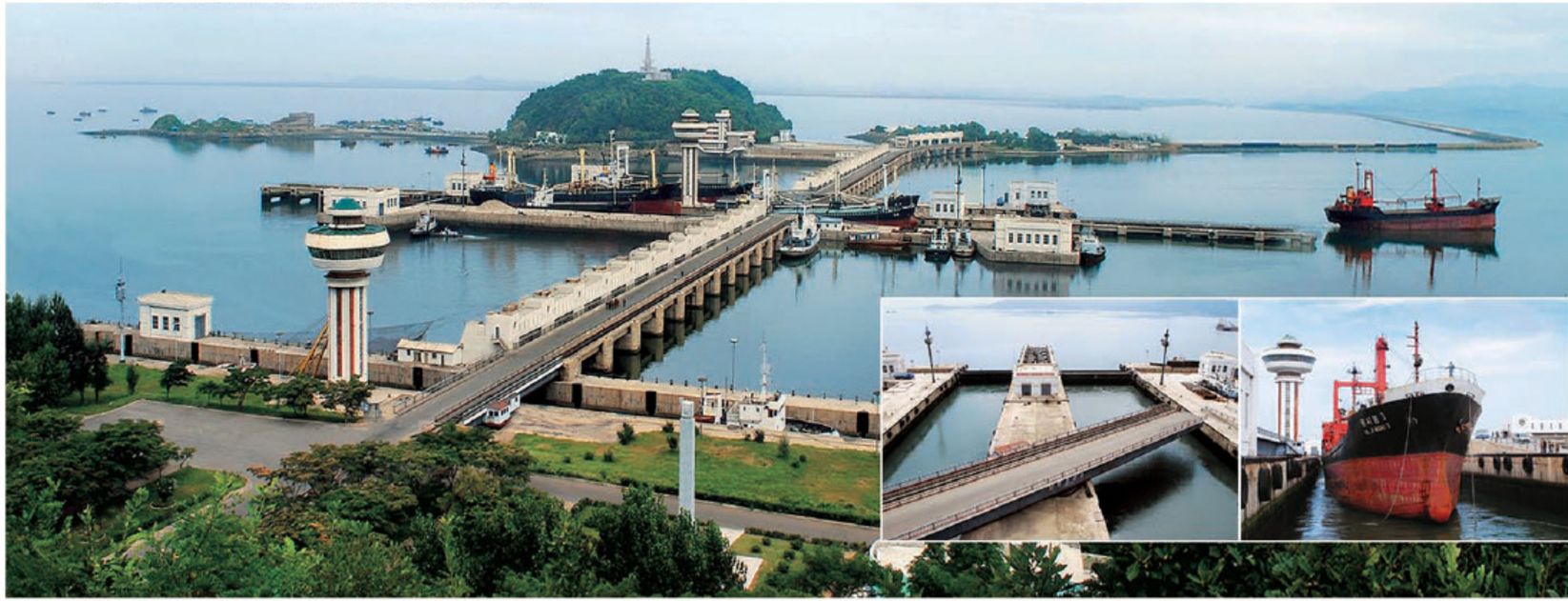


KPA soldiers countering a reckless provocation by the enemy at Panmunjom

Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il discussing work in the venue of the Sixth Congress of the WPK (October 1980)

Kim Jong Il elected to the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK at the First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK (October 1980)

**Kim Jong Il giving field guidance at the construction site of the West Sea Barrage (April 1984)**



West Sea Barrage

Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il looking round the Tower of the Juche Idea (April 1982)

Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il looking round a flat on Changgwang Street (December 1982)

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Okryu Restaurant

May Day Stadium

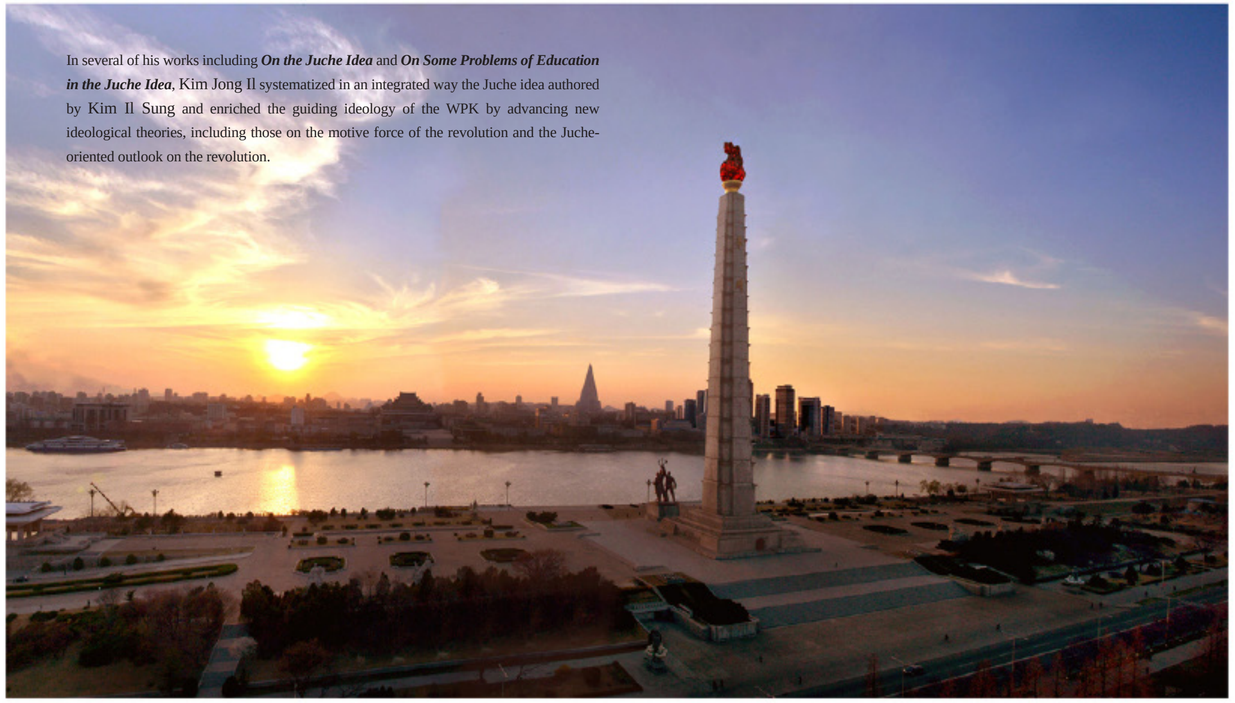
Partial view of Kwangbok Street

Sports facilities on Chongchun Street

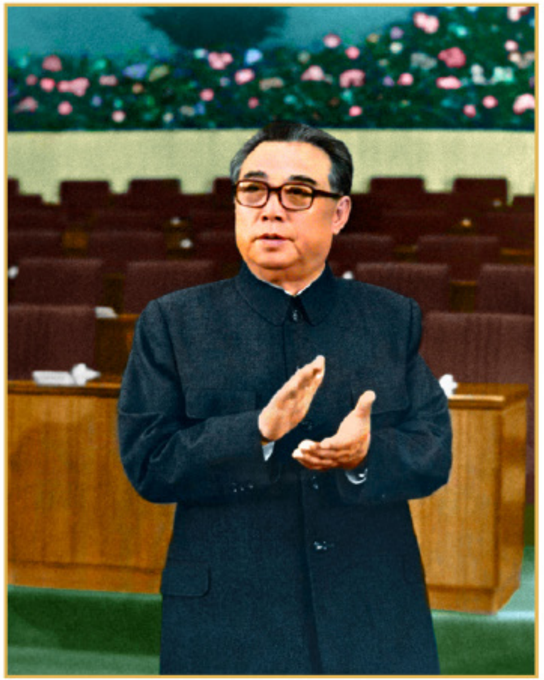
Mansudae Art Theatre

Grand People's Study House

In several of his works including ***On the Juche Idea*** and ***On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea***, Kim Jong Il systematized in an integrated way the Juche idea authored by Kim Il Sung and enriched the guiding ideology of the WPK by advancing new ideological theories, including those on the motive force of the revolution and the Juche-oriented outlook on the revolution.



**Kim Jong Il developing in depth the Juche idea with outstanding intelligence and through ceaseless ideological and theoretical activities (May 1985)**



**Kim Il Sung** attending the Seventh Congress of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea (October 1981)

**Kim Jong Il** handing over the torch to a young man and woman prior to a torchlit procession of the youth and students of Pyongyang (October 1995)

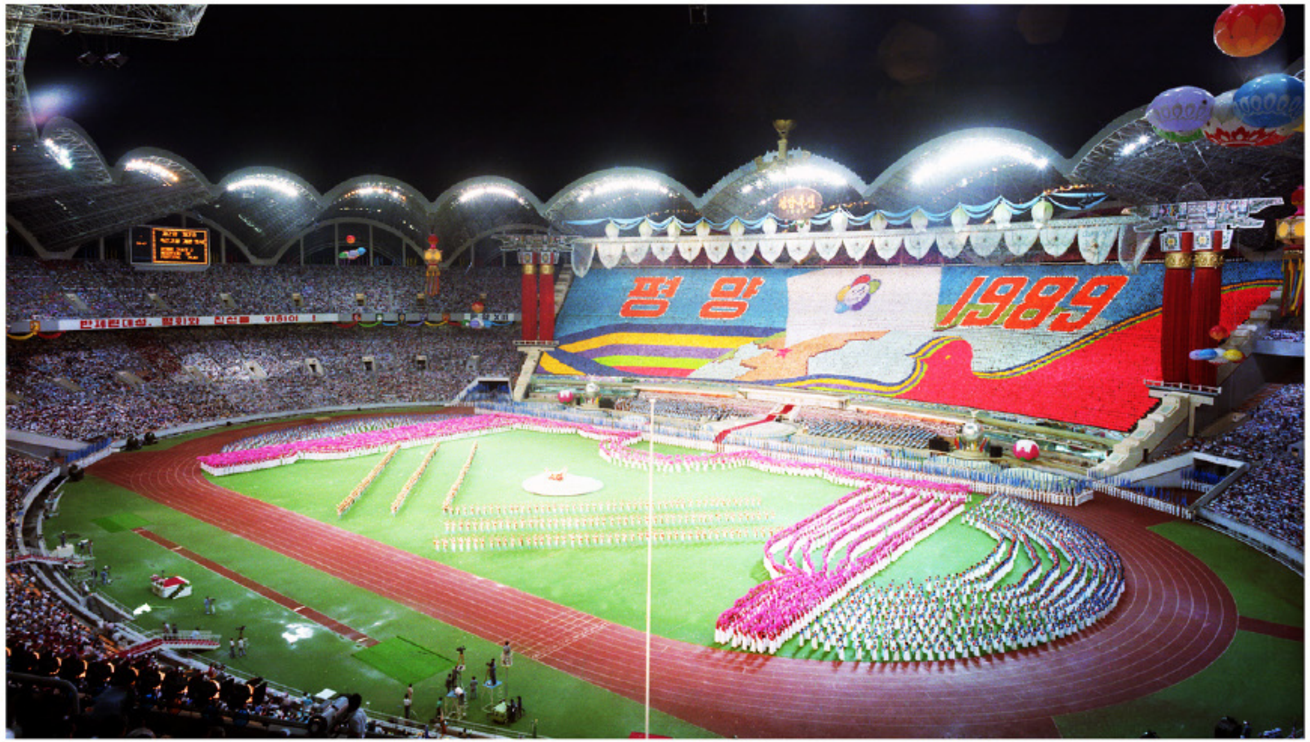
**Kim Jong Il meeting Ri In Mo, incarnation of faith and will (July 1993)**

Unconverted long-term prisoners repatriated to their homeland (September 2000)

The DPRK people sending relief materials to south Korean flood victims out of compatriotic feelings

Relief materials from the DPRK arriving in south Korea

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang



**Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il** (May 1986)

# Under the Unfurled Banner of Songun

The WPK's development course was an untrodden path as its founding had been.

After attaining the cause of immortality of the leader, a term unheard of in the world, it defined Songun politics as the basic political mode of socialism in the 1990s when the country faced severe trials, and started the grand Songun long march that would write a brilliant chapter in the DPRK's history.

Kim Jong Il's inspection of the Dwarf-Pine Company of the KPA on January 1, Juche 84 (1995) demonstrated his will to administer Songun politics, which he had pursued since the late 1960s, on a higher plane and in a comprehensive way. From that time on, he inspected army units one after another.

He was elected General Secretary of the WPK on October 8, Juche 86 (1997) and Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK at the First Session of the Tenth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on September 5, Juche 87 (1998). This was a political event that made it possible to etch in bold relief the history of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership in the annals of Juche.

Regarding the companies as the main link in the whole chain of strengthening the entire army, the WPK convened a conference of company commanders of the KPA and a conference of youth league activists of companies. It set military affairs as the most important of state affairs and remarkably increased the fighting efficiency of the KPA. The national conference of activists in aiding the army and the conference of heroes in the Songun era contributed to achieving the harmonious whole of the WPK, the army and the people centred on the leader, as well as the great unity of the army and the people.

The WPK achieved remarkable successes by dint of Songun politics, defending socialism, developing the country into a politico-ideological and military power and ushering in a new era in the building of a thriving socialist nation.

Underground nuclear tests were launched successfully in October Juche 95 (2006) and May Juche 98 (2009) as part of a measure to build up the country's self-defensive nuclear deterrent and attain the status of a world-class military power.

During the Arduous March and forced march the Korean people not only endured the manifold hardships but overcame them with unshakeable faith and indomitable willpower to carry out the WPK's gigantic plan by giving full play to the revolutionary soldier spirit and the Kanggye spirit, thus providing a firm springboard for achieving national prosperity.

The torch of Songgang and the torch of Ranam, both kindled by General Kim Jong Il, led to a great revolutionary upsurge in the building of a thriving socialist nation. Power stations sprang up and the land realignment project was completed on a countrywide scale, starting in Kangwon Province, with the result that all the fields were standardized as appropriate to the land of socialist Korea. The flames of the industrial revolution in the new century and the flames of Hamnam flared up, effecting innovations in the building of an economic giant.

Thanks to the General's patriotic devotion, CNC technology was introduced in manufacturing machine tools. This led to a widespread CNC drive in machine-building, metallurgical, electric-power and coal-mining industries, railway transport and other major sectors of the national economy, and even locally-run industries.

He made tireless efforts to put the national economy on a highly Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing, lay solid foundations for radically improving the people's living standards and bring about miraculous innovations across the country, thus ensuring that monumental edifices representative of the era and prototypes of Songun culture were created.

In his work ***Let Us Carry Out the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Instructions for National Reunification***, published on August 4, Juche 86 (1997), he defined the three principles for national reunification, the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and the plan of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, all advanced by President Kim Il Sung, as the three charters of national reunification. In April Juche 87 (1998) he set forth the five-point policy for great national unity, opening up a broad avenue for national reunification. And he arranged for the inter-Korean summit meeting, ushering in the June 15 reunification era.

The WPK's Songun politics for anti-imperialist independence and its might have helped towards enhancing the dignity, prestige, influence and attraction of the DPRK in the international arena, promoting its international solidarity and expanding its external relations.

The harder-line stand it adopted to cope with the US imperialists' nuclear and missile threats and its offensive diplomatic warfare against them contributed to demonstrating the strength of Songun Korea and establishing diplomatic relations with many countries of the world, including those of the European Union and in Western Europe, Canada and Brazil.

The General underwent the super-intense forced march, crossing Chol Pass amid a freezing blizzard on his way to the front line and singing to himself that he would follow the way with hope although nobody understood his feelings. Braving the trials of history for the security and happiness of his beloved people, he built up the ever-victorious tradition of the WPK and enhanced the prestige of the country and the nation. Indeed, he achieved immortal exploits for national prosperity and global peace, which will go down in history.

Kim Jong Il inspecting the Dwarf-Pine Company on the morning of New Year's Day (January 1995)

**Kim Jong Il** inspecting a KPA unit on Cho Islet defending a forward post on the west coast (November 1996)

**Kim Jong Il** congratulating service personnel on their successful exercise (January 1998)

Kim Jong Il visiting the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School (January 1997)

Kim Jong Il among women soldiers of the Persimmon-Tree Company of the KPA

The Korean People's Army developed into the main force of revolution and invincible army

The KPA service personnel displaying the revolutionary soldier spirit in the building of a thriving socialist country

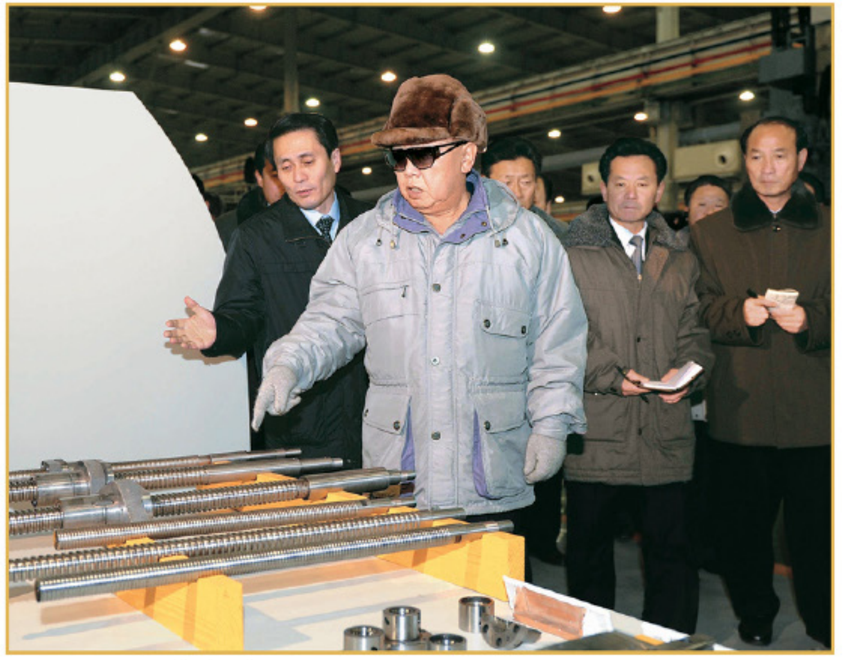
## We Will Never Forget

*How grim the situation in this country was.*
*What a thorny path we had to tread.*
*The General embarked in tears of blood*
*On the Arduous March, which we will never forget.*

*He crossed Chol Pass to defend the country.*
*He visited Kanggye to achieve its prosperity.*
*The General shared a bowl of gruel*
*On the rugged road, which we will never forget.*

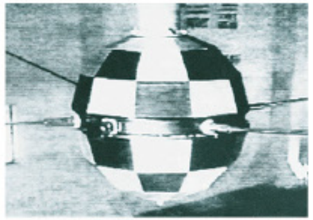
*If it had not been for him, Korea would have perished.*
*We won victory under his leadership.*
*Giving priority to arms, the way he did,*
*We will trust and follow him for ever.*
*He defended the red flag single-handed.*
*His immortal exploits we will never forget.*

Night as bright as day on the Jangja River



Kim Jong Il providing field guidance to a machine factory (December 2010)

Steel production at Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex



Launch of the artificial earth satellite
Kwangmyongsong 1

Launch of the artificial earth satellite
Kwangmyongsong 2

Pyongyang mass rally held to celebrate the successful nuclear test

Sea of potato flowers
at Taehongdan

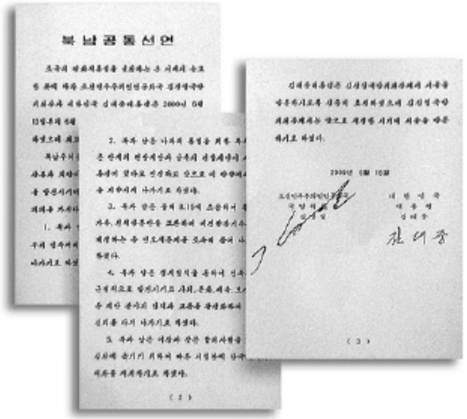
Reclaimed Taegyedo Tideland

Kim Jong Il visiting Ryongjong Fish Farm (November 2010)

Korean people enjoying the cultural and emotional life under the care of the Party

Kim Il Sung University

Sportspeople exalting the might of Songun Korea




Kim Jong Il signing the North-South Joint Declaration (June 2000)

Kim Jong Il meeting the delegation of south Korean media organizations (August 2000)

A photo show jointly held by the north, south and overseas Koreans

A ceremony of relinking railway lines between the north and the south

Workers from the north and the south engaged in recreational pastimes

Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un giving field guidance at the construction site of Huichon Power Station (August 2011)

Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un visiting the February 8 Vinalon Complex (October 2011)

# To Achieve Final Victory in Building a Thriving Nation

The 70-year history of the WPK is a history of progress, innovation, enthusiasm and devotion.

The cause of the WPK is making rapid headway under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who is one and the same as President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il in ideology, art of leadership and personality.

He renamed the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, supreme sanctuary of Juche, the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun and ensured that the General was preserved in his lifetime appearance there, so as to make it the eternal sacred place of the Sun. In reflection of the unanimous desire of the Korean people he made sure that the statues of the General and murals bearing his beaming images were set up on Mansu Hill, at the Mansudae Art Studio and in other parts of the country, and his birthday February 16, the greatest national holiday, was designated as the Day of the Shining Star, so as to glorify his brilliant career and immortal revolutionary exploits for ever.

At the Fourth Conference of the WPK and the Fifth Session of the 12th Supreme People's Assembly held in April Juche 101 (2012) General Kim Jong Il was acclaimed as the eternal leader of the Korean revolution, eternal General Secretary of the WPK and eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

In appreciation of the outstanding ability and qualifications of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who, accompanying the General on the road of his Songun-based leadership, had faithfully supported the revolutionary cause of Juche enjoying the firm confidence of the service personnel and people, he was elected First Secretary of the WPK and First Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

Through his intensive ideological and theoretical activities he gave, in a short period, perfect solutions to the theoretical and practical problems concerning all the sectors of the revolution and construction; setting out the permanent strategy of independence, Songun and socialism for the Korean revolution, defining Kim Jong Il's patriotism and developing the theory on building a thriving socialist country. He delivered speeches at the Fourth Conference of the WPK Cell Secretaries and the Eighth Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK, calling on the whole Party to bring about a fundamental improvement in Party work and launch a vigorous ideological offensive.

On January 1, Juche 101 (2012) Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un inspected the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105th Tank Division of the KPA, demonstrating his unshakeable determination to follow the road of Songun arm-in-arm and shoulder-to-shoulder with his service personnel as the General had done.

He presided over the First Conference of Pilots of the KPA, the Fourth Conference of Company Commanders and Political Instructors and the Third Conference of Battalion Commanders and Political Instructors, and ensured that they served as important occasions to turn all its companies and battalions into the service personnel's dear homes and villages that adjoin the office of the Central Committee of the WPK. As a measure to develop the country's military capabilities to the highest standard, he also saw that the service personnel intensified training as the anti-Japanese guerrillas had done on Mt Paektu, so as to improve the combat efficiency of the KPA in every way possible and perfect its combat readiness.

On December 12, Juche 101 (2012) an indigenous artificial earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2 achieved orbit, demonstrating again the country's capability of manufacturing and launching artificial earth satellites. Later, the third underground nuclear test was launched successfully.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un advanced the strategic line of simultaneously conducting economic construction and building up nuclear forces at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK held in March Juche 102 (2013), thus illuminating the road to achieving final victory in the anti-US showdown and the cause of building a thriving socialist country. He also had the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum rebuilt as required by the new century to add brilliance to the WPK's history of victory.

He paid close concern to ushering in a golden age in construction. The service personnel of the KPA created the Masikryong speed at the construction site of the Masikryong Ski Resort and the builders of the January 8 Fishery Station of the KPA created a new speed of the times, the speed of Korea. Model units for industrial development were set up all over the country.

Thanks to the benevolent policy of the WPK monumental edifices for the benefit of people mushroomed in a few years, including daily-care centres and children's palaces, and its policy of focusing on young people was reaffirmed at the Youth Day Celebration Conference and the Second National Conference of Model Youth of Virtue.

According to its plan for building a cultured socialist nation, measures were taken to develop education and music, such as the enforcement of the universal 12-year compulsory education and the establishment of the Moranbong Band, and raise a strong wind of sports to demonstrate the mettle of Songun Korea.

The people's dreams and ideals are realized as cheers for the Workers' Party are raised wherever they live and children sing happily of their best country in the world–this reality is the fruit of the great ideology and leadership and patriotic devotion of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who is leading the nation with outstanding insight and unquenchable enthusiasm.

The WPK's history of victory and glory will continue as long as it is led by him.

Kim Jong Un elected First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea at the Fourth Conference of the WPK (April 2012)

**Kim Jong Un looking round the Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory (January 2015)**

Pyongyang Hosiery Factory

Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm associated with the leadership exploits of the great leaders changed beyond recognition

**Kim Jong Un among women footballers who exalted the honour of the country by winning 2015 EAFF Women's East Asian Cup (August 2015)**

Korean sportspeople who have exalted the honour of the country by winning international games

Rungna Dolphinarium

Rungna People's Recreation Ground

Munsu Water Park

Mirim Riding Club

Ryugyong Health Complex and People's Open-Air Ice Rink

Pyongyang International Airport

Masikryong Ski Resort

Pyongyang today

Central Tree Nursery

People turning all out in the tree-planting campaign in hearty response to the Party's appeal

**Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA planting trees with service personnel (March 2015)**

Kim Jong Un visiting Mangyongdae Revolutionary School (June 2014)

Kim Jong Un congratulating children of an orphanage on New Year's Day (January 2015)

Educational, cultural and public health establishments for children newly built thanks to the love of the WPK for posterity and future

Korean children growing happily with nothing to envy in the world under the benevolent care of the Party

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA visiting Fishery Station No. 18 under KPA Unit 567 (November 2014)

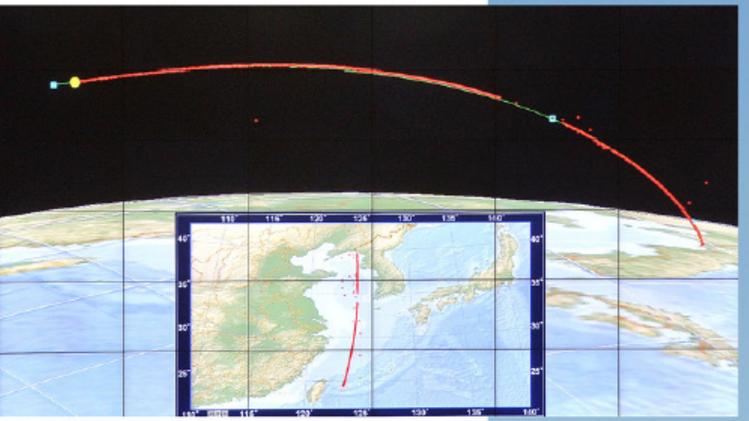
Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA looking round the kitchen of the soldiers (December 2014)

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA inspecting a KPA unit defending Hwa Islet on the East Sea of Korea (June 2014)

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA inspecting the tactical training of the sailors on a torpedo boat (February 2012)

The venue of the First Conference of Pilots of the KPA held in the presence of Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA attending the First Conference of Pilots of the KPA (April 2014)



Successful launch of the artificial earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2

The KPA soldiers intensifying training as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did on Mt Paektu

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un of the KPA on Mt Paektu, sacred mountain of the Korean revolution (April 2015)

The revolutionary spirit of Paektu,
the spirit of the blizzards of Paektu

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